

THE FRANKFORT COMMONWEALTH.

A. G. HODGES & CO.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 18

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY. JULY 21 1865.

NO. 6.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
will be published every Tuesday and Friday,
A. G. HODGES & CO.
at FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable
in advance.

Our terms for advertising in the Semi-Weekly
Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the
newspapers published in the west.

STATEMENT OF THE

ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of January, 1865, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis, county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

Second. The amount of capital stock is \$100,000.00
The amount of capital stock paid up is \$70,000.00

ASSETS.

Third. Loans secured by deed of trust, first lien of record, on real estate in the city and county of St. Louis, per schedule. 189,045 15

Stock Bonds, sixty days demand, secured by deed of trust on real estate. 11,100 00

Loans on policies in force, bearing six per cent. interest. 200,145 15

Loans on undoubted personal security, due within sixty days. 174,820 23

Stock bonds subject to call at sixty days notice, approved personal security. 9,425 69

Premiums due on Policies in hands of Agents and others awaiting returns. 18,900 00

Amounts due from Agents not included in above. 17,355 49

Cash on deposit in Banks and in Office. 1,604 45

Office furniture, iron safe, &c., (home and office) and agencies. 5,938 46

Missouri defense warrants. 1,914 09

Revenue stamps. 411 00

Total amount of all assets of the Company, except future premiums receivable. 15 80

\$430,990 36

LIABILITIES.

Dividends to be redeemed this year, or added to policies. 4,425 30

Present value of dividends to be redeemed in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, or added to policies. 59,012 85

Unmatured interest on bonds and notes due the Company to reduce them to present value. 10,412 35

Claims on two policies resisted by the Company, because of violation and forfeiture \$7,000.

No other claims or liabilities, except the liability on policies in force, insuring in the aggregate \$2,357,900.

STATE OF MISSOURI,
CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS. {
Samuel Willi, President, and William T. Selby,
Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance
Company, being severally sworn, deposed and say,
and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a
full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of
the said Company—that the said Insurance Com-
pany is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUN-
DRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
of actual Cash Capital invested as before stated,
of which the principal portion of that invested
in real estate security, is upon unencumbered
property in the city and county of St. Louis, worth
double the amount of said capital, and that
the above described investments, not any
part thereof, are made for the benefit of any in-
dividual exercising authority in the management
of the said Company, nor for any other person or
persons whatever, and that they are the above
described officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life
Insurance Company.

(Signed) SAMUEL WILLI, President.

(Signed) Wm. T. SELBY, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me the undersigned
Recorder of Deeds for St. Louis county. — In
testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand
and affixed my official seal this sixth day of March,
Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-Five.

(Signed) A. C. BERNONDY, Recorder.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

FRANKFORT, May 21, 1865.]

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That ALBERT G. HODGES, as Agent of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., at Frankfort, Kentucky, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said ALBERT G. HODGES, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby directed and com-
mitted to take risks and transact business of in-
surance at his office, Frankfort, for the term of
one year from the date hereof. But this license
may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to
the Agent that since the filing of the state-
ments above referred to, the available capital of
said Company has been reduced below one hun-
dred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand
day and year above written.

W. T. SAMUELS, Auditor.

Risks taken and Policies issued prompt-
ly by A. G. HODGES, Agent

Frankfort Ky., April 23, 1865—sw—329.

Louisville and Frankfort and Lexing-
ton and Frankfort Railroads.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
LOUISVILLE, KY, Aug. 1st, 1864.

CIRCULAR

BY the provisions of the Excise Law, passed

June 30, 1864, every person giving a re-
ceipt for the delivery of property, is required to

stamp the receipt with a two-cent Revenue

Stamp. Postage stamp will not answer.

In order to comply with the terms of this law,
Agents will require Consignees, before the de-
livery of goods, to send a written order, stamped,
for its delivery to another person.

SAM'L. GILL, Superintendent.

The above order must be complied with or
goods will be retained in the Depot at Frankfort.

T. C. KYTE, Agent.

August 19, 1864.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas, it has been made known to me that
WILKINS WARREN, on the 20th of April, 1865, murdered — Adams, in the county of
Bath, and is now a fugitive from justice and is
going at large:

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do
hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED
DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Wil-
kins Warren and his delivery to the jailer
of Bath county, within one year from the date
hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I
have hereunto set my hand and caused
the seal of the Commonwealth to be
affixed. Done at Frankfort this, the
13th day of May, A. D. 1865, and in the
73rd year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor.
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

About 33 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high,
weighs about 165 lbs, black hair and eyes, and has
a peculiar sharp voice—long whiskers. Had
on when he committed the murder military coat,
striped pants and high topped boots.

May 19, 1865-3m.

SPLENDID BARGAINS!

All Sure of their Money's Worth.

W. Forsyth & Co.

39 & 41 Ann Street, N. Y. (late 42 & 44 Nassau st.)
offer for sale the following Magnificent List of
Watches, Chains, Jewelry, Etc. Etc.

BY EACH ARTICLE ONE DOLLAR! {

And not to be paid for till you know what
you are to get.

25 Gold and Silver Watches, from \$15.00 to
\$150.00 each.

200 Ladies' Gold Watches, \$35.00 each.

500 Ladies' and Gents' Silver Watches \$15.00
each.

5,000 Vest, Neck and Guard Chains \$5.00 to
\$15.00 each.

6,000 Gold Band Bracelets \$3.00 to \$10.00 each.

8,000 Plain, Chased, and Wedding Rings \$2.00
to \$5.00 each.

5,000 California Diamond Pins and Rings \$3.00
to \$6.00 each.

10,000 Sets Ladies' Jewelry \$5.00 to \$15.00 each.

10,000 Gold Pens, Silver Mounted Holder \$4.00
to \$5.00 each.

10,000 Gold Pens, Silver Cases and Pens \$4.00
to \$6.00 each.

Together with Ribbon Slides, Bosom Studs,
Sloose Buttons, Gold Pens, Belt Buckles,
Brooches, Gold Thimbles, Ear Drops, Children's
Loops, Masonic Pias and Rings, Seal Rings,
Scarf Pins, Watch Keys. Also a variety of Sil-
ver Ware, embracing Goblets, Cups, Castors, Tea
and Table Spoons, from \$15 to \$50.

The articles in this stock are of the neatest and
most fashionable styles. Certificates of all the
various articles are put in sealed envelopes and
mixed, thus giving all a fair chance, and sent by
mail, as ordered; and on the arrival of the certi-
ficate it is at your option to pay ONE DOLLAR
and take the article named in it, or not; or any
other article in our list of equal value.

Certificates and Premiums.

Single Certificate, 25 cents; five Certificates \$1;
eleven, \$2; twenty-five with premium of Gold Pen,
\$3, \$5; fifty with premium of Gold Pencil,
\$10; one hundred with premium of Silver Watch,
\$20; two hundred with premium of Gold Watch,
\$50. Certificate money to be enclosed with order.
Every letter, from whatever source, promptly an-
swered.

Goods sent by mail, carefully packed. All arti-
cles not satisfactory can be returned and ex-
changed, or the money refunded if wished. Thousands
of dollars' worth of Watches sold to our customers
during the past year.

AGENTS wanted everywhere. Send 25 cents
for Certificate and Circular. Address,

W. FORSYTH & CO.,
39 and 41 Ann Street, New York.

June 6-3m.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

Persons wanting ice, can get it any time by
calling at my house. I will commence delivering
it on the 1st of May. Tickets can be had by
calling at my residence.

SANFORD GUINS.

April 21, 1865-11

Proclamation by the Governor \$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that
that our Green Johnson did in May, 1865,
kill and murder John Miller, in Adair county,
near Columbia, Ky., and is now a fugitive from
justice and going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said GREEN JOHNSON and his delivery to the jailer of Adair county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I

have hereunto set my hand and caused
the seal of the Commonwealth to be
affixed. Done at Frankfort this, the
9th day of June, A. D. 1865, and in the
74th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor.

E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

June 20-3m.

STOLEN.

FROM the subscriber at Lexington, Ky., on

Saturday night, the 10th inst., a

DAK BROWN HORSE,

about 15½ hands high, 8 or 9 years old, shod

on right hind quarter, has thick neck, heavy

mane and tail; in form something on pony
order, and is very spirited.

A reward of FIFTY DOLLARS will be paid

for the return of said horse to me, or a liberal re-
ward for such information as will lead to his re-
covery.

S. W. PRICE.

June 16, 1865-21.

SPEECH OF GOV. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE DELIVERED AT THE COURT-HOUSE, LEXINGTON, JULY 12, 1865, IN FAVOR OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:
The farewell address of George Washington
is fraught with such sublime wisdom and
immaculate statesmanship, that we are
impressed with the conviction that so much
wisdom must have been inspired by His
who touched Isaiah's hallooed lips with
fire."

Among the other passages remarkable for
their fore-casting wisdom, we find this: "In
contemplating the causes which may disturb
our Union, it occurs as a matter of serious
concern, that any ground should have been
furnished for characterizing parties by Ge-
ographical discriminations.—Northern and
Southern, Atlantic and Western,—whence
designing men may endeavor to excite the
belief, that there is a real difference of local
interests and views. One of the expedients
of party to acquire influence within
particular districts is to misrepresent the
opinions and aims of other districts. You
cannot shield yourselves too much against
the jealousies and heart-burnings which
spring from these misrepresentations; they
tend to render alien to each other those
who ought to be bound together by fraternal
affection."

For more than forty years "designing
men" have been exciting "the belief, that
there was a real difference of local interests
and views" between the North and South—
the free and slave States; and in exciting
feelings and passions of antagonism and
dislike. Sectionalism has been the first
education in politics given to our youth; and
the sentiment of Nationality has been
merged in "geographical discriminations."
One of the expedients of party to acquire
influence" has been "to misrepresent the
opinions and aims of other districts," and we
have thus been exposed to the fearful
jealousies and heart-burnings which spring
from these

be certain and sudden. You will forever rid the country of the sectionalism of abolitionists—and of secessionists—whether it come in the name of State rights—Southern rights—our rights—peace party—no more men or money—or should it seek shelter under the more euphonious name of "The Union, Democratic, Conservative Constitutional Union party." Any other name but that and my firm nerves shall never tremble. To join the rebellion after the rebellion is over is a queer position for Union men.

Another objection is thrown in by some which appeals to the pride of the poor man and non-slaveholders. With marked emphasis—it is asked—"Do you want to vote away another man's property?" This question is propounded with startling emphasis—so takes the man aback, that he knows not how to respond. I will answer it for him. In Kentucky the poor man without a negro has as much right to vote as the rich with a negro, and having the right to vote, he has the right to vote according to his convictions of the right; and the man who puts such a question, does thereby deny that the poor man has the right to vote; and asserts tacitly that there should be a property qualification. Because, every man who votes does vote away so much of the property of others as may be necessary to be taken for government uses in the way of taxation and otherwise; and he who votes upon the Constitutional Amendment does no more than vote to dispose of that which is necessary for the good of the Government.

There is one further objection to be considered. It is objected by some that the Legislature of Kentucky, at its recent session, having rejected the amendment—or having failed to ratify it—all power has been expended; that we are foreclosed in Kentucky upon the subject unless Congress shall re-submit the question. This objection is as untenable as any of the others. Congress having submitted the amendment to the States for ratification by the Legislatures, has thereby expended all its powers upon the subject, and cannot now recall the act; it is out of their possession and in the hands of the Legislatures, until ratified by the requisite number to make it part of the Constitution. Each Legislature is of equal dignity and power with any preceding Legislature, to make or unmake laws. No refusal by a Legislature to adopt a measure, can limit or restrict the succeeding Legislature from acting and adopting such law or measure. Until passed, no statute becomes law. Will any one be so silly as to insist that the action of the Legislature refusing to pass a law, will inhibit their successors from adopting it? Yet those who contend that the action of the recent Legislature, failing to adopt the proposed amendment, ends the question, do so contend.

The Constitution of the United States does not limit the time or the session in or at which the ratification must be had, but in broad and unrestricted terms throws the proposition out from Congress, to become part of the Constitution, to all intents and purposes, when three-fourths of the Legislatures of the several States shall have ratified it.

No provision for withdrawing the proposition once made—no time or session fixed for ratification; but when ratified it becomes the law. If the recent session of the Legislature had passed by without acting upon or considering the question, no one would, in such case, have contended that such non-action precluded future action. Ratification being the only way of expending their power, a failure to ratify would only remit the question to the future. What difference is there, in Constitutional view, between a refusal to ratify and a failure to ratify? There is no difference than any man can point out in the legal effect of such action and non-action. The question is still left pending for ratification—an open question, which nothing but ratification closes. Each succeeding Legislature being of equal dignity and power with any preceding one, is not and cannot be restricted by the action or non-action of preceding Legislatures. The recent Legislature had just as much power to prohibit the Legislatures of other States from ratifying the amendment, as to restrict or prohibit the future Legislatures of Kentucky from doing so. The recent session spoke for itself, and simply announced that they did not ratify it—there their power ended. That proposition is not limited to the first or any other session of the Legislature, but shall become part of the Constitution when—that is, at any time the requisite number of Legislatures shall ratify it. The proposition only requires by ratification—not before. Until ratified it stands on a continuing proposition.

It is possible that the objectors have formed their idea from the mode of amending our State Constitution. If so, they carelessly use their powers of analysis and comparison. Suppose, instead of the present mode of calling a Convention, our constitution had provided that when a majority of the people entitled to vote should, at an election, vote for a convention, one should be called; would a failure to vote at one election foreclose the right to call a Convention, by a future vote? A majority voting for, would be necessary—because, unless they vote for it, no Convention would be called.

So in the present case, the Amendment is submitted for ratification—not rejection, because rejection is no more than not ratifying, or being silent upon the subject. Until ratified it necessarily stands as rejected—or not accepted; but when ratified, it becomes part of the Constitution. Until ratified it stands upon the same footing as any other proposition which the Legislature has power to adopt. The failure, or refusal to adopt, no matter how often, does not preclude the action of successors. When adopted the law takes effect, not before. And the only difference between this and any other measure which the Legislature has the right to adopt is, that they may repeal or modify laws; but this, when ratified, becomes the supreme law, and only repealable by the same process of its adoption; by a proposition being submitted by Congress, two-thirds of each house concurring, to alter or modify it.

It is difficult to offer reasons in favor of a self-evident proposition. This, it seems to me, is a self-evident proposition, and the surprise is that any should fail to see it—or seeing, should controvert it.

Having presented you some reasons why the proposed amendment should be adopted—and answered such objections as I have heard urged; I now propose to direct your attention to some additional, and, as I think, controlling reasons why every man in Kentucky should go for the amendment.

When the census of 1860 was taken, there were in Kentucky 919,517 white persons—223,482 slaves, belonging to 36,140 owners. Upon the hypothesis that there were (4) four expectants for each owner, this would give 36,140 owners, and 141,560 expectants, or persons who had an interest in prospect when the present owner died—making an

aggregate of owners and expectants of 180,700. This will give say 200,000 (to be liberal) owners and expectants to 700,000 who neither own nor expect to own slaves. This is based upon the condition of affairs before rebellion. There are not half so many slaves now, nor so many owners or expectants. But you perceive that even before the present state of facts, the great mass of Kentuckians had no interest in possession or expectancy in slaves. They did not own nor expect to own them. Yet, these now-a-slaveholders, at the sacrifice of their own personal interests, faithfully stood by and helped us who owned slaves to maintain and defend our right of property. Though to do so they had to yield up all chances for the cultivation of the best lands—and give their sons to go and people the west in order to retain the slave upon the best and most fertile lands; yet they, without faltering voted for us; were ever ready to fight for us up to the last moment of hope. Now, that slavery has passed beyond the power of help; now that no sacrifice these men can make, can possibly restore our property in slaves; does not every sense of justice and gratitude, demand at our hands that we, who own slaves, should not only not require further sacrifices from the non-slaveholder, which cannot benefit us, but only injure him as well as ourselves; but that we should now join with him, cordially, heartily, gratefully, to remove what has always been a burden to him, and now has become a burden to us! Look to the facts and figures in any county and answer if you can the logic of figures. Take any county in a slave State—look through and tell me why it is that the slave is cultivating the best and most fertile land, and the non-slaveholder is driven to the hill sides—the upland—the narrow creek bottoms—where slaves cannot be profitably worked. Is it because the slave is better than the free white man; or slave labor better than free labor? Why does this fact exist all through the slave States? The answer must be, either that slave labor is better than free labor; or that free labor has not had a chance in slave States. The latter is the true reason. Capital and labor ought to be friends and co-workers; and so they are when labor is free and has a chance. But capital becomes the enemy of free labor when it enslaves labor. For in such case it monopolizes the tillable and productive lands—works them with enslaved labor—and drives free labor to the hill tops, and less fertile lands. To illustrate this we will select six counties of the richest and most productive lands; and six of inferior lands, and see the result. In 1850, when the census was taken, there were in Bourbon county, 7,793 whites, 6,767 slaves, 897 owners; in Fayette, 11,392 whites, 10,015 slaves, 1,191 owners; in Jessamine, 5,671 whites, 3,698 slaves, 543 owners; Scott, 8,441 whites, 5,744 slaves, 705 owners; Clark, 6,593 whites, 4,762 slaves, 733 owners; Woodford, 5,276 whites, 5,829 slaves, 691 owners—making in the six counties, fanned for rich and fertile lands, an aggregate of whites 45,678; slaves 36,815; owners 4,763; an average of one in ten owning slaves.

The President of the United States, Andrew Johnson, is the head and front of this party. He rejects alike the fanatics of North and South, and stands aloof and secure upon the true principles of free republican Government. All true Union men will rally to his support, and beat down the mad cry of sectionalism, and assist to firmly and securely establish National Sentiment and just government. But there is a class who have acted with and professed to be Union men, who are spurious. Such as make the government of the Union, subordinate to the slaves of the negro. Those are fraudulent Union men who took the Union side, because they thought that was the side to free the negro or the side to keep him enslaved. If they had been persuaded that their ends would have been more surely attained on the other side, they would have been with rebellion. If the status of the negro—either to make him free or to keep him enslaved—was the controlling motive; if the Union was only a means or expedient to sustain their views, they are no better than the fraudulent rebels, and would have been with him but for the difference in judgment as to the winning side.

These fraudulent rebels are fraudulent Union men, since the negro is played out, are working shoulder to shoulder, in the same harness, to keep up our troubles, to harass and distract the public mind; hoping in some unknown, accidental way, by opposing everything, to revive slavery.

They admit it to be dead, but hug its remains "But snith, fanatic faith once wedded fast,

To some dear falsehood, hug it to the last!"

These men are acting in concert with their Northern confederates to keep up sectional strife and agitation over the negro. They are striving to keep alive the evil spirit of sectionalism founded upon slavery, which has already drenched our land in fraternal blood, and draped our country in mourning.

These men straiten themselves up, and boasting announce that "they stand where they always stood." We will not dispute this with them; for they always stood upon a selfish motive and not upon the true principles of patriotism. True Union men should, with unanimity, join to help the non-slaveholder to establish and build up his interests? Will not the great controlling mass who constitute the bone and sinew of our country, and who have to the last limits of hope, made all personal sacrifices for the benefit of the slave-owner, now that they are absolved from all further obligations of public faith to maintain it, assert their own rights and vindicate their own interests?

To demand further sacrifices of the laboring masses, when all sacrifices are but to their injury, and do not benefit us who own slaves, would be the extreme of selfishness and want of gratitude and a sense of justice upon our part.

For myself, I demand no more, I yield to the logic of events; and join my strength with that of the laboring millions to assert and maintain their freedom from the tyranny of capital in future. I go for placing capital and labor upon terms of equal liberty; and for establishing that community of dependent interests, which is essential to the friendship and success of capital and labor. To secure this we should at the earliest moment get rid of the remains and name of slavery.

Fellow-citizens, we measure action by the motives which prompt them, and accord to the man praise or dispraise according as he acts from pure or impure motives. The no-blasted deed man may perform, if prompted by impure motive, strips him of all merit which the deed would otherwise bestow. A bad deed—prompted by honest mistaken motive—loses the stain of criminality—and invests the perpetrator with the charity of forgiveness. The motives which have prompted men to action—or taking sides in all these sad years of calamity and woe—which have just swept over our country—determine the real status of the man; and measure his merits or demerits.

The young man whose education from childhood had been to love a section better than his whole country, and to regard another section as hostile and an enemy—naturally and almost irresistibly rushed into rebellion when the war broke upon us. He was prompted by honest motive but mistakes in patriotism, to espouse a sectional strife against the government of the Union. He struck for what he had been taught and

made believe, all his life, were the rights of his section; which he regarded as his country. His education was at fault, not his purposes. He had been sectionalized, but was honest in his rebellion.

Four years of war, of danger, of suffering, four years of calamity and woe, have opened the eyes of his understanding, and expanded the grasp of his patriotism. He now comprehends the difference between a section and a country, and comes back chastened, and prepared to accept the whole country as his. He now comprehends how much greater his country is than a section; and feels that North, South, East and West are but parts of a whole, and that his inheritance is of that whole, and his duty to support that whole. Coming with such improved vision and sentiments, we can extend him the hand of welcome home. He was an honest rebel, fought for his faith; and now comes converted to better and broader views, and, we trust, will never again suffer his patriotism to be cramped within sectional limits, nor his spirit, chained by sectional passions; but that his mind will expand to the full measure of his country's greatness; and the grasp of his affections to the limits of his great inheritance. There were, however, rebels or rebel sympathizers whose motive stamps with criminality their position. They were not professedly acting on the same side with these same men for the last four years? When did you separate; and who are you now with; and how did you get there? You are estopped from throwing up these men to us—we now no more than heretics for any sympathy with their extreme fanatical views. We cannot now afford to swap sides, and join the rebellion after it is over. But I bid you look to your own company. Answer me how you got there. If you are lost for an answer, I can supply you; it is because you stand where you always stood.

There are some who say if we could get compensation and have the negro removed they would assist. Whether you consent or not, the amendment will soon be adopted, and you will have either to submit or rebel. The adoption of this amendment is the only mode that leaves us the slightest hope of obtaining for loyal owners just compensation. The clause which gives compensation will remain unchanged and of equal dignity with this which disposes of slavery. If the one be operative we may claim the benefits of the other. But an amendment by conventions, either State or Federal, would as an act of original sovereignty pretermitt the obligation to make just compensation. This however is a subordinate question. What will become of the negro? ask some. Our business is to take care of ourselves—the white man and his government first—and then do for the negro, what may be suggested by a wise and prudent humanity. We do not propose either to give up or divide our government with him. But we are willing to leave him in the hands of the All Wise Ruler of nations and peoples—for such disposal as He may suggest through the humanity of our nature; provided the Conservative and Radical will permit it.

Fellow-citizens, I have endeavored to present, in plain direct terms, facts and reasons in support of our position as Union men, and to answer the objections of those who oppose us. If any man be persuaded that we are in the right, let him as an honest man and patriot act upon the conviction. We have all our days been taking care of the negro, it is time we should devote some attention and care to the interests of the white men. We should look in future to the well-being of that great mass of free white people, who have borne and suffered so much on account of slavery. They have suffered long and borne much. Henceforth they are to have a chance; unless they join against their own interest to defeat that end. When armies have to be raised to defend our government, they have to come from the laboring millions. From among those who neither had nor expected to any interest in slavery, have we drawn our supplies for defence in this terrible struggle; so did the rebellion in the Southern States draw their chief support from this class: Go ye who will prolong this struggle, and ask that gray-haired ones from the mountains, if he wishes another rebellion about slavery; with eyes melting in tears he will say no, away with it; it has cost me the pride of my life—the prop and stay of my declining years—my noble boy. Go ye and behold in the wasted land of rebellion, that cabin upon yonder mountain side; see that pale, haggard, sorrow-stricken woman; look at the squalling flaxen-haired children gathered around her; hear them cry, mother give me bread; behold the agony of that heaving bosom of sorrow, as she tells them all is gone. Ask her where is the strong arm that vowed to support her—the manly bosom on which she leaned in days by gone—and the will come that he fell at Stone river, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, or some other of those bloody fields, fighting about the negro; and left her and those born ones, to suffer and starve. Oh! what to her and these suffering ones has slavery been, but sharpest, deepest woe. Shall she and they be asked to sacrifice more on account of slavery? Justice and right alike forbid it. Yet these are but examples of thousands and tens of thousands of real cases.

The opposition in Kentucky has been

greatly promoted and strengthened, by the improper and unlawful acts and measures, sometimes inflicted upon portions of the people by persons in authority, and acting in the name of the Government. Many things have been and always will be done in time of war, which no just minded man can or will approve. This is more especially the case in a civil war. Yet every intelligent man must know that such things are the ordinary and inevitable attendants of a state of civil warfare. The passions and prejudices of man overflowing the barriers of law, must necessarily flood with wrong many rights of society and of individuals. Yet these things should not be arrayed against the Government as charges, but charged to the true cause—the existing state of war—and the unloosed passions of men. Because wrongs track the course of war, and injuries fall upon the innocent during a state of civil strife, yet this should not constitute no excuse for refusing to act with prudential wisdom upon the facts established by the war. Upon the contrary, we should the more readily join together to remove the traces of the conflict—clear away the wreck made by the storm—and resume our progress at the earliest moment from where the war has left us. Such is our duty—why shall we not perform it?

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Through the rifted clouds that lower'd upon our country, the radiant beams of an intelligent humanity are showering in every light, the rays refracted by the tears of which fall from a weeping Nation's eyes, spread the tri-colored bow of promise over our land from North to South. Behold the genius of American liberty—her brow crowned with many stars—descends and sits upon its glittering folds. On the left wrist, with bold pinions, is perched the American Eagle; in her right hand, extended, is grasped the olive branch, the bay and laurel wreath—the olive branch to the crying men of the South—the bay and laurel to crown our statesmen and warriors who have served us, by their wisdom and courage, in their glorious communion.

Let the Union be perpetual, and the name of American, which belongs to you in your national capacity, always exalt your pride of patriotism more than any appellation derived from local discriminations."

The this is done—and we only accept the facts as they are before us, and acting upon them, propose to relieve ourselves and country from all further harassments about slavery by removing the wreck and declaring, that inasmuch as slavery is dead, it shall not hereafter exist in the United States, or in any place subject to their jurisdiction—this extent, no more, is our sin against the sensitive conscience of "Conservatism." But some say we don't intend to have any hand in it. All you propose to keep your hand out by pushing against it do you. You may perhaps find that your mode of keeping your hand out may also involve your foot in it.

The spurious Union men say that Wendell Phillips and his fanatical tribe are on our side and they can't keep such company. Were you not professedly acting on the same side with these same men for the last four years? When did you separate; and who are you now with; and how did you get there? You are estopped from throwing up these men to us—we now no more than heretics for any sympathy with their extreme fanatical views. We cannot now afford to swap sides, and join the rebellion after it is over.

But I bid you look to your own company. Answer me how you got there. If you are lost for an answer, I can supply you; it is because you stand where you always stood.

There are some who say if we could get compensation and have the negro removed they would assist. Whether you consent or not, the amendment will soon be adopted, and you will have either to submit or rebel. The adoption of this amendment is the only mode that leaves us the slightest hope of obtaining for loyal owners just compensation. The clause which gives compensation will remain unchanged and of equal dignity with this which disposes of slavery. If the one be operative we may claim the benefits of the other. But an amendment by conventions, either State or Federal, would as an act of original sovereignty pretermitt the obligation to make just compensation. This however is a subordinate question. What will become of the negro? ask some. Our business is to take care of ourselves—the white man and his government first—and then do for the negro, what may be suggested by a wise and prudent humanity. We do not propose either to give up or divide our government with him. But we are willing to leave him in the hands of the All Wise Ruler of nations and peoples—for such disposal as He may suggest through the humanity of our nature; provided the Conservative and Radical will permit it.

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THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1865

UNION TICKET!

FOR STATE TREASURER.

W. L. NEALE,

of Madison County.

7TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT!

FOR CONGRESS,

Gen. S. S. FRY,

of Boyle County.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE

WM. H. GRAY.

Union Candidates for Congress in Kentucky.

1st District—R. M. BRADLEY
2d District—Geo. H. YEAMAN
3d District—J. H. LOWRY
4th District—MARION C. TAYLOR
5th District—L. H. ROUSSEAU
6th District—G. CLAY SMITH
7th District—SPEED S. FRY
8th District—Wm. H. RANDALL
9th District—SAMUEL McKEE

present to these papers the views of a very prominent man of their party, one whom the Conservatives praise to the skies and who, according to their views, is the very epitome of wisdom and intelligence, Hon. Geo. S. Shanklin. He, in his Nicholasville speech, objects to the second clause of the amendment because no further legislation is needed to enforce the first section. He says, "We have a general provision in the Constitution of the United States that gives to Congress the right to legislate in all cases where it is necessary in order to carry out any granted power." And in support of this he quotes the above named 18th clause. Is it not strange that in the famous Lexington District the Conservatives should run as their representative in Congress such a "mere tyro," a "poor lawyer" who is equal to making an assertion at once as a "unconscious and reckless and stupid?" The Observer and Reporter and the Eagle will have to read Mr. Shanklin out of their party. He hasn't conned his lesson well—he hasn't read the papers of his party.

These disagreements among the Conservative doctors, however, prove the wisdom of Congress in proposing the second clause. Opponents may oppose and cavil as they please about the intent and operation of the 18th clause of section 8, article 1, of the Constitution. The latter clause of the amendment will confer the right on Congress of enforcing the first section—confers it literally and expressly, and so ends the controversy.

Gen. Harlan takes the Stamp.

Funeral of Geo. W. Lewis. The remains of Geo. W. Lewis will arrive from Lexington on the morning train of cars. The body will be taken to the residence of Col. A. G. Hodges, thence at 10 o'clock, a. m., to the Presbyterian Church, where appropriate services will be performed. From the Church the remains will be conveyed to the Frankfort Cemetery and consigned to their last resting place.

Speech of Gov. Bramlette.

We give to our readers to-day another speech of Governor Bramlette's, delivered at Lexington on Thursday of last week. It is with much pleasure that we publish it and call to the attention of our readers. The Governor takes up all the objections, both serious and silly, urged by the opponents of the Constitutional Amendment and answers and retires them in an unanswerable manner. Each objection is considered patiently and justly and its fallacy or injustice is clearly exposed. The several points made by the Governor in favor of the amendment are well and forcibly stated. The spirit of the entire speech is admirable. There is no demagoguery or clap-trap about it; it is the calm utterance of a statesman who has the interests of his whole country at heart and who is working heartily for her good—it is a calm appeal to the patriotic people of Kentucky. None can take offense at anything the Governor has said—save the offense that the truth will always give to those who are willfully in error. We hope that our readers will carefully consider the speech and judge if the Governor has not spoken truly in his advocacy of the amendment and in his urging the people to vote for its adoption. Let them judge as calmly and as free from prejudice as the Governor has spoken and they can but adopt his views. Self-interest and true patriotism—the patriotism of the old Kentucky stamp—will urge them to it.

The Governor's Proclamation.

The attention of our readers is called to the proclamation of the Governor in another column of our paper. It is issued to the officers of election, and plainly lays down their duties as prescribed by the laws of Kentucky. The requisites of a voter are also clearly defined, and no one can err in the exercise of the elective franchise through ignorance as to who may vote. The Expatriation act, so necessary at the time it was passed, and so necessary still for the interests of the State and country, is published for the benefit of all concerned, and will be strictly enforced. It is the law of the State, and as such, must be obeyed.

It is to be hoped that the directions of the Governor, or rather, his proclamation giving the laws governing the elective franchise, will be faithfully heeded. Every loyal man should see to it that they are enforced. The prosperity and peace of the State—all its interests require this, and no disloyal man should complain. Both the law and the right forbid his interference in the affairs of the State. Having hoped for, and worked for its ruin, every consideration of self-preservation on the part of the State forbids that he should—without repentance and conversion—exercise the rights of the patriot citizen. Let all take heed to the proclamation of the Governor, and the coming election will pass off quietly and well.

They don't agree.

Mr. Dudley, the Conservative candidate for the State Senate for the counties of Fayette and Scott, in his speech as given in the Observer and Reporter, denies that the 18th clause of the 6th section of Article I of the Constitution confers upon Congress the power of carrying into effect the proposed amendment of the Constitution. This, he says, the mere theory in the profession knows, and that Gov. Bramlette is a very poor lawyer for thinking otherwise. The Mayville Eagle joins in this denial and indulges in numerous sneers with respect to Gov. Bramlette's wisdom, and intelligence, and legal attainments for asserting that without the second clause of the amendment Congress would have as much power as with it. We now

free by touching the soil of England, and the process of its execution is seen in the abolition of the slave trade upon the high seas, first by the United States, then by Great Britain, and subsequently, with a single exception, by all the maritime powers of the world; most of Christendom having declared that trade to be piracy, and in the abolition of slavery in the British West Indian Islands. France is preparing to abrogate it in her colonies; and it is in the course of events that it shall go on to its final consummation. The measures of these people will form obstacles to its progress, but its onward march is certain and relentless—though it must be slow, as was that of civilization upon a barbaric and benighted world. It will be first swept from the agricultural States, and will linger long and obstinately in those that grow cotton. That great staple will never be cultivated but to a limited extent by free, particularly by white labor, and whenever slavery ceases in the States that grow it, as a necessary consequence, those that are agricultural will lose the principal market for their stock, their meats, and their breadstuffs.

"There is a powerful combination of the principal interests of those great sections of the Confederacy, to perpetuate slavery in the cotton region. When and how it is to yield finally, is deep in the future, and known only to Omnipotence. If a conjecture might be allowed, it would not be unreasonable to say that the black dynasties that will before another century, have established an undisputed sway in all the Islands of the West Indies, will open wide their arms to receive the migratory hosts of their race which will roll from our continent like waves across the Caribbean Sea."

It will be seen, by contrasting the above with the author's recent tirades against emancipation, that Garrett as a prophet, was a much better man than Garrett as a politician. He hasn't conned his lesson well—he hasn't read the papers of his party.

Gen. Harlan takes the Stamp.

We notice from the Observer and Reporter, that Attorney General John M. Harlan will address the Conservative citizens of Lexington in opposition to the Constitutional Amendment, on Saturday next. We suppose Mr. Harlan has been employed by the Executive Committee of the Union party of Kentucky as, judging by his last sum, his precedent, his opposition to the amendment might naturally be expected to be of great weight in its favor. By the way, that joke Mr. Harlan played on the Democracy of Indiana during the late Presidential campaign was a rich one. The Attorney General of Kentucky went over to stump the State of Indiana in opposition to Gov. Morton, and succeeded so well that the Governor's majority was increased by a gain of some 25,000 votes. Mr. Harlan played as well into the hands of the Republicans then, as his brother, the Federal Court Clerk, is doing now into the hands of the Abolitionists—we mean of the sinuous, running-off negro breed. The Union Executive Committee have shown great sagacity in their employing of Mr. Harlan and his weighty opposition. Gen. Fry's election is now sure.

MACK

The Negro Hegira.

Among the many and curious misrepresentations with regard to the Constitutional Amendment which the Conservatives of Kentucky are so constantly inventing, that one regarding the influx of negroes into the State is the most glaring, inconsistent and ludicrous. Relying on the Amendment, these Conservative worthies say, and the negroes will flow upon us like a flood. They will come from all points of the compass, every State of the Union will empty themselves of the blacks right here into Kentucky—Ethiopia in America will stretch forth, not only her hands, but her feet also and come tramping it into our devoted State. Slavery in every other State is abolished; but Kentucky is the only one beloved of the blacks and they'll flock to her soil. The Observer and Reporter say they will come streaming to the genial climate of our State from both North and South. The adoption of the Amendment, it says, "will bring one black streaming line into our midst." In union with this song, Mr. Federal Court Clerk Harlan—we have to be particular as to which one, as the people don't know exactly which is the candidate for the Legislature, both brothers running in the same harness and on the same track—Mr. Fed. C. C. Harlan joins most lugubriously. He tells his hearers, too, that all negroidom is to squat down here in Kentucky. The negroes, North and East, count their possessions by the millions; the property of the free negroes of New Orleans is, we believe, larger in proportion than that of the whites, in South Carolina the proportion to enslave all the free blacks was opposed because of the large revenue their property tax brought into the State. Yet, according to these Conservatives, all these possessions and this property are to be given up, for the pleasure of the conserving of slavery—now, alas! words flow apace, there is scarcely any end to the stream, but they are all in condemnation of his former views and in laudation of the thing he once hated. Having converted a large portion of the people of Kentucky to his former way of thinking on the subject of slavery he, now turns around and with abuse because of their having accepted his views, forsakes them. Three years ago, Mr. Davis was a Union man of the sturtest sort—in his eyes there was no better government on the face of the earth than ours; now he is unsparing in his abuse of the Government and of all the efforts being made for the salvation and well-being of the Union. In fact the gyrations of this gentleman are so fast and furious that they make one dizzy.

In evidence of Mr. Davis's views when in his prime we extract the following from the correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial, only adding that one of the finest eulogies ever pronounced on the Free State of Massachusetts, and because of its freedom, was delivered by this same Hon. Garrett Davis.

LUXINOTON, July 17, 1865.

The Hon. Garrison Davis is taking great pains just now to prove that the Abolitionists and Emancipationists of Kentucky and of the United States are the worst set of men that number the earth. I yesterday stumbled on a printed speech, on the slavery question, of his, which, according to the title of the page, was "intended to be delivered in the House, but was cut off, with many others, by the surreptitious call of the previous question." It was printed at the Madisonian office, Washington, in 1840. The Hon. Garrison Davis was then a member of the House, and whether he was an Abolitionist or not may be inferred from the following extracts from his speech, which were "crowded in" from delivery, but which he published and circulated among his constituents:

"I admit that slavery is the fruitful source of many social and moral evils; and if my fiat could eradicate it from America, and translate all African slaves to the land of their forefathers, another sun should not rise to reveal this blot on my country's escutcheon."

"We understand that a committee of the Harlanites waited on a German working man in South Frankfort, on Tuesday last, who was under promise to vote for Mr. Gray, and frightened him out of his purpose by representing that Mr. Gray would vote

away the property of the men who gave him work, thus inferring, of course, that future patronage depended on his vote. They thus worked upon the fears and prejudices of their prey and the Harlanites gain a vote. So work these Conservatives. These men knew that neither one way or the other could Mr. Gray's vote affect the status of the negro—that the fate of slavery is settled. But this fact is nothing to them. If they can gain a vote by telling the contrary to an ignorant man, they tell it, utterly regardless of what is the truth or the fact in the case. In this way—so honorable in an Attorney General and a Federal Court Clerk and their employees—they go from house to house buying up votes by playing upon the passions or prejudices or fears of their victims. It is a species of bribery so mean that one would suppose any honorable man would shrink from it. But such men act as though in politics there were no honor, and that even to be decent is a crime in a politician. So let them act. They certainly are consistent in reducing their theory to practice.

President Johnson lately expressed his views as to the punishment of the weak leaders of the rebellion very plainly. A committee from Richmond sought and obtained an interview with the Executive for the purpose of asking him to strike out or alter that portion of the Amnesty Proclamation of the 29th of May known as the "\$20,000 clause." He told the committee he did not think they desired the removal of the restriction for the purpose of helping the poor, but to enable themselves to make money, and suggested that it—as their memorandum asserted—they were so very eager to help the poor they could contribute their surplus over the \$20,000 to their benefit, which at the same time would relieve the poor and bring the donor within the benefits of the proclamation. The President stated that in making the exception under discussion he had acted on the natural supposition that men had aided the rebellion according to their pecuniary means, and that it was the wealthy men of the South who dragged the people into Secession. He himself had lived in the South and knew how the thing had been done, and in Virginia richer men had used the press to assist in inciting the revolt. He denied that the working of the Amnesty Proclamation was injuring the people, as the committee had stated, by shutting up capital and keeping work from the poor. If that is done at all, it is done in consequence of the violation of law and the commission of treason. The President concluded his remarks by stating that he had seen no reason for removing the restrictions.

What Reheleion Cost the South.

A Richmond paper estimates that the war has cost the South five thousand eight hundred millions of dollars, namely: Twenty-five hundred millions by loss of slave property, nine hundred millions by the ravages of war; nine hundred millions by the loss of staple crops, five hundred millions by property sunk in the Confederate debt, and one thousand millions by what the South must hereafter pay as her proportion of the principal and interest of the national debt. By the census of 1860 the entire property of the fifteen slave States was valued at \$7,000,000,000—the slaves being valued at \$2,400,000,000. For the last year before the war the cotton crop for 1860 was worth \$40,000,000, and the rice and sugar crops for the same year were each worth \$20,000,000. Wheat and corn were subsequently planted in place of these, but the products were consumed by the rebel armies and the slaves. The debt of the confederacy at the time of its collapse was at least four thousand millions, which had absorbed say one-eighth of this sum in gold value.

How the Slaves were Freed.

Hon. Jas. Johnson, Provisional Governor of Georgia, upon his return from Washington made a speech to the people of Savannah upon the state of the country and the future of Georgia. In reference to that clause in the amnesty oath which requires the rehabilitated citizen to support the emancipation proclamation, Gov. Johnson made an argument which we do not remember to have seen before, but which certainly is not more novel than it is forcible. The authority of the President, the constitutional commander-in-chief, to issue the proclamation as a war measure, is now conceded by men of all parties, certainly in the North. It is also conceded that in virtue of it all slaves coming within the lines of the Federal armies would become free.

There are those, however, who have contended and who, viewing it as a strictly legal question, may still contend that as to those slaves who continue outside of the Federal lines, their status could not be affected by the proclamation. It is to persons of this class that Gov. Johnson's argument is addressed. He says:

"The President acquired an authority over persons and property which he could not exercise in time of peace. It was a latent power, a war power, and by virtue of this power to command the armies of the United States, he issued that proclamation as a rule of war, for the purpose of suppressing the rebellion. The slaves, upon the surrender of our armies, were captured, legally if not actually—in law it makes no difference whether they were actually captured or not—and to-night, by virtue of that proclamation they stand emancipated. I state this to be my opinion as a lawyer, and as a lawyer, I state that, in my opinion, such will be the decision of the Supreme Court."

In this view of the question, Southern slaves stood in much the same relation to the war that Northern gunpowder did. The surrenders of the rebel armies included rebel munitions of war of every kind and character. The slaves were not exactly munitions of war, but they were certainly something upon which their owners depended to make war. Whether persons or property, they were as important to the rebels, as either soldiers or muskets, and though not specially included in Grant's terms, were included in the general principle, that the surrender of a belligerent, includes all the property as well as persons that were used in the prosecution of the war. This is the view of Gov. Johnson and it is certainly supported by the strong reason of common sense.—Chicago Republican.

Col. Sayre's Select School.

With pleasure we call the attention of our readers to Col. B. B. Sayre's advertisement in our paper of to-day. Commendation of Col. Sayre to the public as a teacher, or his school, as an educational establishment, would be a mere waste of words. So many of our young men have received an education at his hands, so many of his pupils, as a consequence, and heretofore, have already gained for themselves an enviable position in life—a result which can be clearly traced to the skillful hand of their teacher; that Col. Sayre is known all over the country, and regarded, as almost, if not altogether, unrivaled in his profession.

We are glad to see that Col. Sayre has removed his school, six miles from Frankfort, to the healthy and beautiful site of the Kentucky Military Institute at Franklin Springs. Here the students will be entirely under the care of their instructor, and withdrawn from the unwholesome influences of town. A military organization will be introduced, not only for the intrinsic value of the knowledge of military tactics, but with the view also, of enforcing proper discipline, and as auxiliary to health.

The studies in this school will embrace most of the usual college course. Boys may here be fitted for the highest classes of any college—many of Col. Sayre's scholars having, heretofore, entered, with ease and honor, into the Junior Class at Yale. But to this course will be annexed two Departments; one of Commerce, embracing Book-keeping, Business-forms, and Commercial Law; another, of Civil Engineering. Thus, it seems, this school proposes to inaugurate among us a new era in education,—commending itself, at once, to the good sense and the pride of our people.

We expect Col. Sayre to have a full school on the opening of his first session at Franklin Springs. His well-known capacity as a teacher should ensure this; the public welfare demands it.

Circulars in pamphlet form, giving full particulars in relation to the school, may be obtained by letter addressed to the Principal, or to the Editor of the "Frankfort Commonwealth."

Gov. Bramlette's Speech at Lexington.

We have published a large edition of the Commonwealth of to-day containing Gov. Bramlette's speech delivered at Lexington on the 13th inst. It may be had at this office at \$2.25 a hundred copies, or 3½ cents by the single number.

Proclamation by the Governor.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
FRANKFORT, July 19, 1865.

To the Officers of Elections:

The purity of the elective franchise can only be preserved by a faithful enforcement of the laws governing the same. For their enforcement the officers will be held responsible.

Every free white male citizen, 21 years of age, who has resided in Kentucky two years, and whose residence has been in the district where he offers to vote for 60 days next preceding the election; and each white male citizen who, not having two years residence in the State but has resided one year in the county, and sixty days in the precinct where he offers to vote, next preceding the election, is entitled to vote; provided he has not expatriated himself and lost the elective franchise by coming within the provisions of the following act:

CHAPTER 599.

AN ACT to amend chapter 15 of the Revised Statutes, entitled, "Citizens, Expatriation and Aliens."

§ 1: Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That any citizen of this State who shall enter into the service of the so-called Confederate States, in either a civil or military capacity, or into the service of the so-called Provisional Government of Kentucky, in either a civil or military capacity, or having herefore entered such service of either the Confederate States or Provisional Government, shall continue in such service after this act takes effect, or shall take up or continue in arms against the military forces of the United States or the State of Kentucky, or shall give voluntary aid and assistance to those in arms against said forces, or shall be deemed to have expatriated himself, and shall no longer be a citizen of Kentucky; nor shall he again be a citizen, except by permission of the legislature, by a general or special statute.

§ 2: That whenever a person attempts, or is called on, to exercise any of the constitutional or legal rights and privileges belonging only to citizens of Kentucky, he may be required to negative, on oath, the expatriation provided in the first section of this act; and upon his failure or refusal to do so, shall not be permitted to exercise any such right or privilege.

§ 3: This act to be of force in thirty days from and after its passage.

All persons challenged as coming within the provisions of this law, should be required to take the following oath, prescribed by my predecessor, and which is in conformity with the law:

OATH.

"You do solemnly swear that you have not, since the 10th day of April, 1862, been in the service of the so-called 'Confederate States,' or in the 'Provisional Government of Kentucky,' in either a civil or military capacity, and that you have not given, directly or indirectly, VOLUNTARY AID AND ASSISTANCE TO THOSE IN ARMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OR THE STATE OF KENTUCKY, or those who were rendering to join the armed forces of the so-called 'Confederate States,' and that you will bear true and faithful allegiance to said Government of the United States and State of Kentucky, to help God."

Absence from the place of residence in the service of the country, or from any other cause, where no intention existed to change the residence, will not exclude from voting, if present at the election precinct where his residence is, on the day of election.

G. W. CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south
of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.
Will practice law in all the Courts helden in the
city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the
joining counties. (April 7, 1862-ff.

J. W. FINNELL V. T. CHAMBERS,
FINNELL & CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth
Streets.
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.
February 22, 1862-ff.

J. H. KINKEAD,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of
Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the ad-
joining counties.
Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.
May 10, 1857-ff.

LYSANDER HORN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals,
Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court.
Any business confided to him shall be faithfully
and promptly attended to. His office is on St.
Clair Street, next the Branch Bank of Kentucky,
where he may generally be found.

Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-ff.

JAMES HARLAN, JR. JOHN M. HARLAN.

HARLAN & HARLAN,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals,
in the Federal Courts held in Frankfort,
Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit
Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry,
Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of
claims. They will, in all cases where it is desir-
ed, attend to the unsettled law business of James
Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to
that business is requested.

March 16, 1862-ff.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE E. L. VANWINKLE.

BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and
Federal Courts held in Kentucky.

Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly op-
posite Commonwealth Printing Office.

E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE

All practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle,
and adjacent Circuit Courts.

Offices—FRANKFORT and DANVILLE.

Sept. 14, 1862-ff.

J. M. GRAY,
DENTAL SURGEON,

Office on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.

Residence on Washington Street, next House to
Episcopal Church.

FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion,
Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth
performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner.
He would ask the particular attention of those
wanting artificial Teeth to the different styles
which are now being made, and which are giving
perfect satisfaction. He keeps, at all times, a
large assortment from which to select, thereby
enabling him to suit each patient with the price,
shade and size Teeth which they may require.
All operations performed in the best style, and
prices as moderate as the style of work will admit.

Gold! Gold!

OLD GOLD of every description bought, for
which the highest price is paid in Cash.

Frankfort, April 11, 1862-ff.

We have also concluded to manufacture and
keep constantly on hand a full assortment of
WOODEN COFFINS, of every size, price, and
quality.

We are also prepared to offer special induc-
ments to undertakers in or out of this city, either
for Cases, Caskets, Wooden Coffins, and every
description of Coffins trimmings, all of which would
tend to keep and offer on reasonable terms.

Individuals or families can feel assured that all
orders entrusted to us, will be promptly and care-
fully attended to. Apply to

J. R. GRAHAM & CO.,

No. 8, St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky., opp. P. O.

August 26, 1862-w&tw.

L. WEITZEL V. BERBRICH.

WEITZEL & BERBRICH,

MERCHANT TAILORS.

WILL respectfully inform the citizens of
Frankfort and vicinity that they have
opened a select stock of spring goods for
Gentlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash.

They will carry on the Tailoring business in all
its branches, and will warrant their works to give
satisfaction, both as to its execution and the
charges made for it. Terms cash.

Their business room is under Metropolitan
Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.

August 3, 1862-ff.

Kentucky River Coal.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the
BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a
large lot of CANNES, Pittsburg, Youngsborough,
and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest
market price. All orders will be promptly filled
for any point on the railroad or city, by applying
to any mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort.
S. BLACK.

FAMILY DYE COLORS.

Patented October 13, 1862.

Black,
Black for Silk,
Dark Blue,
Light Blue,
Dark Blue,
Claret Brown,
Dark Brown,
Light Brown,
Saffron,
Cherry,
Crimson,
Dark Drab,
Light Drab,
Fawn Drab,
Light Drab,
Light Drab.

Perfect Fast Colors
Black, Light Green, *et al.*
Dark Blue, *et al.*
Light Blue, *et al.*
Dark Blue, *et al.*
Claret Brown, *et al.*
Dark Brown, *et al.*
Light Brown, *et al.*
Saffron, *et al.*
Cherry, *et al.*
Crimson, *et al.*
Dark Drab, *et al.*
Light Drab, *et al.*
Fawn Drab, *et al.*
Light Drab, *et al.*

For Dying Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods,
Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bon-
nets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Children's
Clothing, and all kinds of
Wearing Apparel.

ATA SAVING OF 80 PER CENT.

For 25 cents you can color as many goods as
would otherwise cost five times that sum. Vari-
ous shades can be produced from the same dye.
The process is simple, and any one can use the
dye with decided success. Directions in English,
French, and German, inside of each package.

For further information on Dying, and
a perfect knowledge of colors, the best adapted
to dye over others, (with many valuable recipes),
purchase Howe & Stevens' Treatise on Dying and
Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price—
10 cents. Manufactured by

HOWE & STEVENS,

260 Broadway, Boston.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally.

Nov. 25, 1862 wly.

Kentucky Central Railroad!
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT
1865.

THE most direct route from the interior of Ken-
tucky, to all Eastern, Northern, and North-
western Cities and Towns. But one change of
cars!

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at
5:12 A. M. and 12:30 P. M.

Leave Covington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at
6 A. M. and 1:35 P. M.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at
8 A. M., and 12:25 P. M.

Leave Nicholasville for Lexington, daily,

(Sundays excepted) at 11:40 A. M., and 3:45 P. M.

Passengers can leave by the afternoon Train,
and arrive at Pittsburg, Cleveland, Chicago, or
St. Louis, early the next morning.

Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at
8 A. M., and 12:25 P. M.

Leave Covington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at
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Leave Covington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at
6 A. M. and 1:35 P. M.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave Lexington for Nicholasville, daily,

(Sundays excepted) at 8